

U. S. Department of Agriculture

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

BIRDS OBSERVED AT STATION

Name of place where observations are made, North Freedom & Baraboo Wis.

Name and P. O. Address of Observer, Orlick Welmore North Freedom, Wis.

NAME OF BIRD	WHEN WAS IT FIRST SEEN?	ABOUT HOW MANY WERE SEEN?	WHEN WAS IT NEXT SEEN?	WHEN DID IT BECOME COMMON?	WHEN WAS IT LAST SEEN?	IS IT COMMON OR RARE?	DOES IT BREED NEAR YOUR STATION?	REMARKS
1. Nashville Warbler.	Aug. 4	1	—	—	Aug. 4	rare	no	a new species to me.
2. Water-thrush.	Aug. 4	1	Aug. 10	Aug. 27	Sept. 4	common	no	
3. Night-hawk.	15	250	16	15	18	abundant	yes	a very few breed
4. Chestnut-sided Warbler.	28	1	—	—	Aug. 28	tot. com.	yes	a few breed
5. Tree Swallow.	29	1	Aug. 30	—	20	tot. com.	no	the first I have seen here
6. Winter Wren.	Sept. 4	1	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	common	no	
7. Red-breasted Nuthatch.	10	1	15	15	15	common	no	
8. White-throated Sparrow.	11	1	12	28	Oct. 27	abundant	no	
9. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.	15	1	16	27	6	abundant	no	
10. Long-billed Marsh Wren.	15	2	22	22	Sept. 23	common	no	
11. Magnolia Warbler.	16	7	22	22	23	common	no	all the birds were immature
12. Fox Sparrow.	22	1	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	common	no	Much earlier than usual.
13. Junco.	25	1	Sept. 29	5	—	abundant	no	a few winter
14. Myrtle Warbler.	25	1	29	6	Oct. 27	abundant	no	
15. Olive-backed Thrush.	28	25	29	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	common	no	
16. Black-throated Blue Warbler.	29	1	—	—	—	rare	no	a new species to me.
17. Brown Creeper.	29	5	Sept. 29	Sept. 29	—	common	no	a few winter
18. Golden-crowned Kinglet.	29	2	30	30	—	common	no	one or two winter
19. American Pipit.	Oct. 6	10	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	common	no	
20. Pine Siskin.	6	25	7	6	—	common	no	an irregular visitant
21. Pigeon Hawk.	10	1	—	—	Oct. 10	tot. com.	no	
22. White-crowned Sparrow.	13	1	—	—	13	abundant	no	decidedly rare this fall
23. Short-billed Marsh Wren.	13	1	—	—	13	common	yes.	A few breed.
24. Wilson's Snipe.	20	1	—	—	20	tot. com.	no	hardly stop here in fall.
25. Tree Sparrows.	20	100	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	—	abundant	no	a few winter.
26. Rusty Blackbird.	20	3	25	25	Oct. 27	abundant	no	
27. Horned Lark.	20	1	27	27	27	abundant	no	
28. Northern Shrike.	24	1	—	—	—	tot. com.	no	
29. Pied-billed Grebe.	28	1	—	—	Oct. 28	rare.	yes	Breed rarely
30. Canada Goose.	Nov. 2.	12	—	—	Nov. 2.	tot. com.	no	Preceded short storm.



## INSTRUCTIONS.

In the *first* column should be stated the exact date when each kind of bird was first seen. This entry should be made on the day the bird arrives—not from memory afterwards (general statements such as "late in March," "early in April," etc., are of no value).

In the *second* column should be stated, with as much exactness as possible, the number of each kind of bird observed during the day it was first seen.

In the *third* column should be stated the date when the same kind of bird was next seen—whether this happens on the very next day, the next week, or not till a month later.

In the *fourth* column should be stated the date when the bird becomes common. Some birds come in a body and are common from the day of their first arrival, while others straggle along and are not common for a month or more; and others still are never common.

In the *fifth* column should be stated the last date when the bird was observed. In the SPRING MIGRATION this column will remain vacant in those species which breed in the neighborhood, as it can be filled only when *all* the individuals go North. In the FALL MIGRATION it should be filled in those species which pass farther South, but must remain vacant in those which spend the winter in the vicinity of the Station.

In the *sixth* column should be stated whether the species is abundant, common, tolerably common, or rare.

In the *seventh* column it is necessary only to say *yes* or *no*.

In filling schedules please use ink, not pencil.

Fall Migration List for 1901